



Found in Translation 2024

Natural Language Understanding with Multilingual Data

A stack of academic papers from various journals, illustrating the research focus of the conference:

- An Analysis of Encoder Representations in Transformer-Based Machine Translation (Alessandro Raganato and Jörg Tiedemann)
- Fixed Encoder Self-Attention Patterns in Transformer-Based Machine Translation (Alessandro Raganato, Yves Scherrer and Jörg Tiedemann)
- On the differences between BERT and MT encoder spaces and how to address them in translation tasks (Raúl Vázquez, Hande Celikkannat, Matthias Creutz, Jörg Tiedemann)
- Tracking the Traces of Passivization and Negation in Contextualized Representations (Hande Celikkannat, Sami Virpioja, Jörg Tiedemann, Marianna Apidianaki)
- A Closer Look at Parameter Contributions When Training Neural Language and Translation Models (Raúl Vázquez*, Hande Celikkannat*, Vinith Ravishankar, Mathias Creutz*, Jörg Tiedemann*)
- The Prague Bulletin of Mathematical Linguistics NUMBER 115 OCTOBER 2020 143-162 Are Multilingual Neural Machine Translation Models Better at Capturing Linguistic Features? (David Mareček, Hande Celikkannat, Milka Silfverberg, Vinith Ravishankar, Jörg Tiedemann)

The idea: Use translations to learn representations

visual grounding



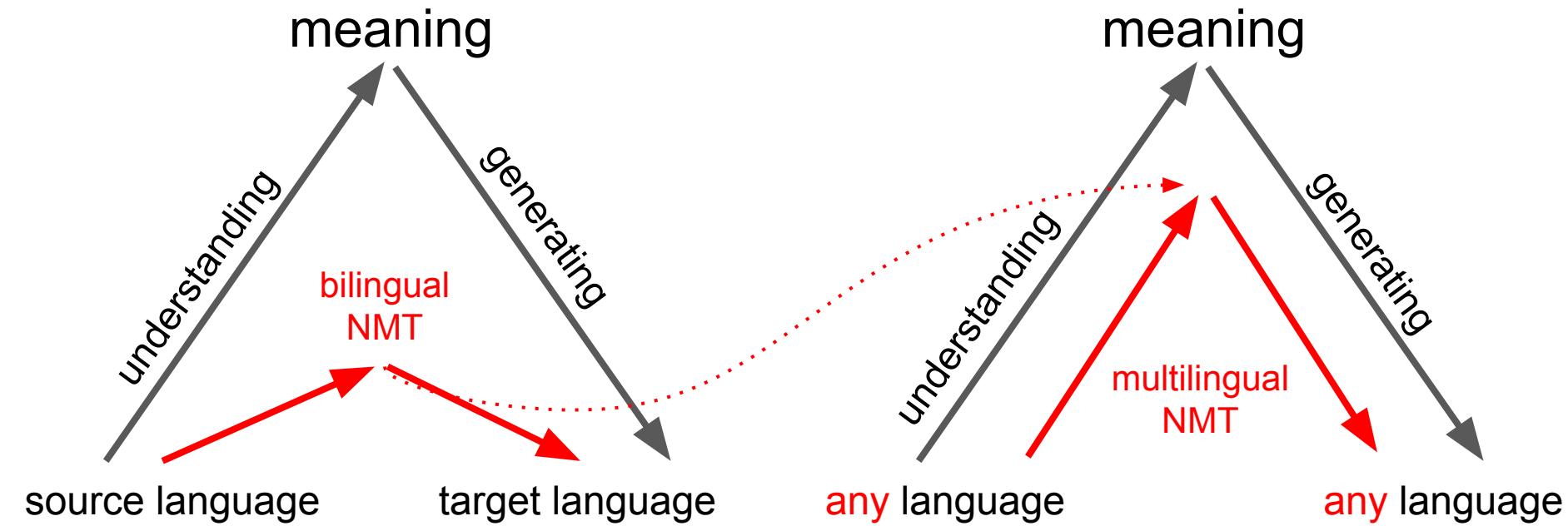
En: A *wall* divided the city.

De 1: Eine *Wand* teilte die Stadt. ×

De 2: Eine *Mauer* teilte die Stadt. ✓

“translational grounding”

The hypothesis: Linguistic diversity helps



A starting point: A character-LM for ca. 1000 languages

Back in 2016:

1303 Bible translations
into 990 languages

Continuous multilinguality with language vectors

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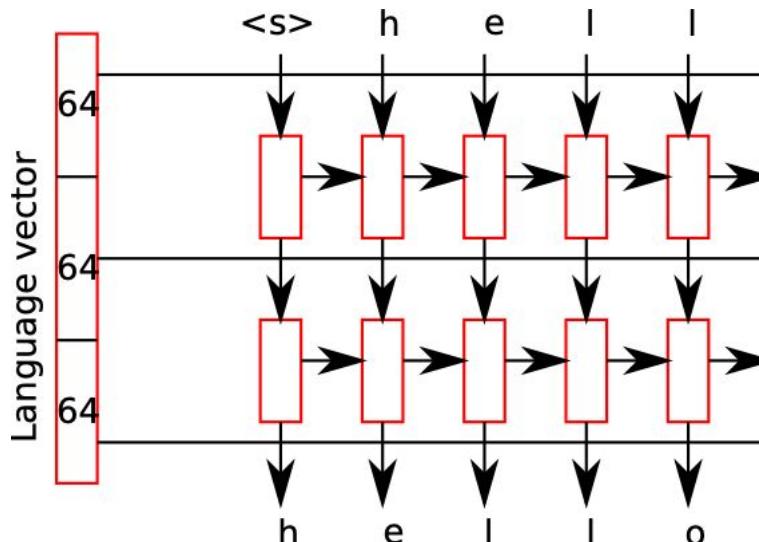
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Abstract

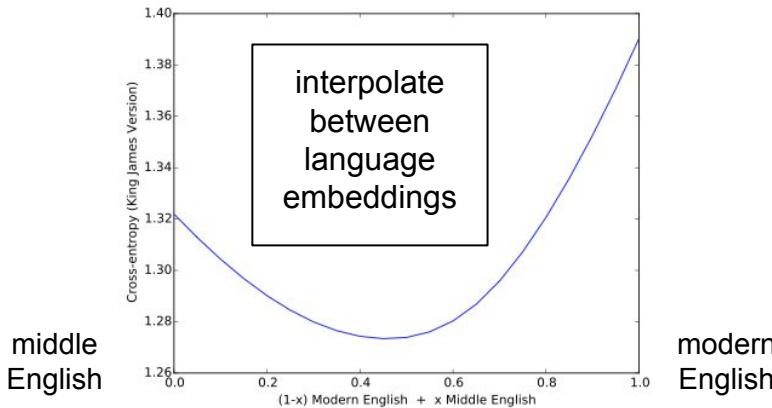
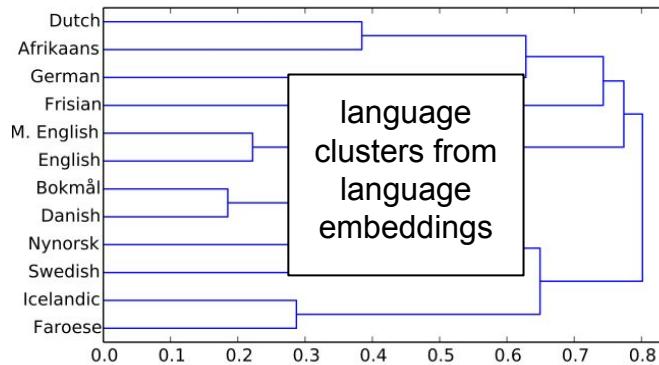
Most existing models for multilingual natural language processing (NLP) treat language as a discrete category, and make predictions for either one language or the other. In contrast, we propose using continuous vector representations of language. We show that these can be learned

separate model for each language. This presupposes large quantities of monolingual data in each of the languages that needs to be covered and each model with its parameters is completely independent of any of the other models.

We propose instead to use a single model with real-valued vectors to indicate the language used, and to train this model with a large number of languages. We thus get a language model whose



The language continuum and language embeddings



Control text generation with language embeddings:

turn on Swedish:

och jehova sade till honom : "jehova har sagt , och jag skall ...

turn on German:

und er sprach zu ihnen : siehe , ich bin der herr

mix Swedish and German:

vocken ånner vocken ånnen söhenöckenföcken ...

average of Scandinavian languages:

og han sa til herrens : " han skal vitnaðus til herrens hjárt

**Build multilingual
translation **models** for a
thousand languages**



**Learn language-
agnostic meaning
representations**



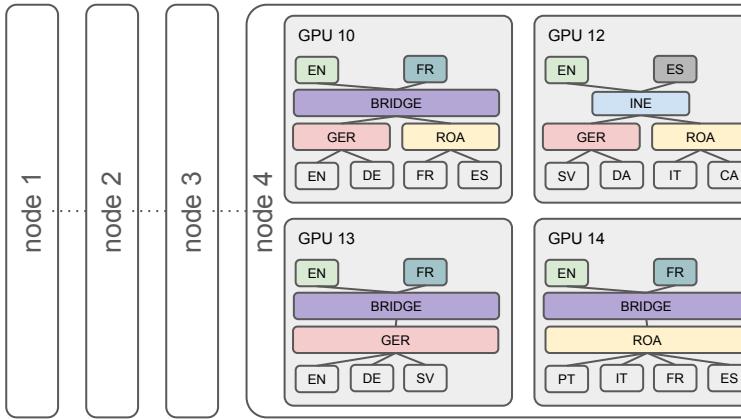
**Write a lot of
important papers and
become famous!**



**Understand what is going
on and apply to lots of
tasks and applications**

FoTran in a nutshell

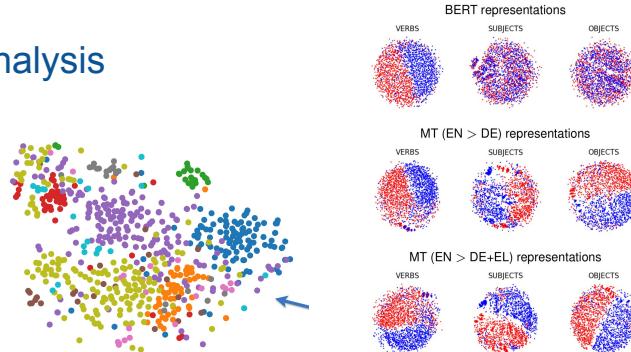
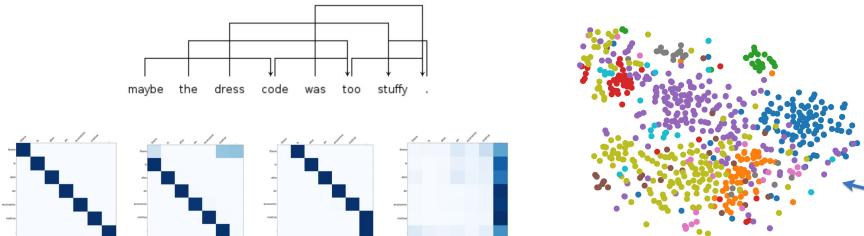
Building large multilingual
neural translation models



Creating and evaluating
downstream applications
such as machine translation



Interpretability and analysis





Proposal written, submitted
and ... even accepted

FoTran starts: language
embeddings, analysing transformers

NLI, Modular NMT &

the attention bridge model

OPUS-MT, Tatoeba challenge
analyse contextualized embeddings

Fixed attention patterns
LMs vs MT models

NLU benchmark diagnostics
LM and MT training dynamics

Scaling-up modular models
MAMMOTH

Goodbye!



LASER



 OpenAI
GPT-3

 NLLB

SONAR
SeamlessM4T



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Found in Translation 2024

Goodbye FoTran!

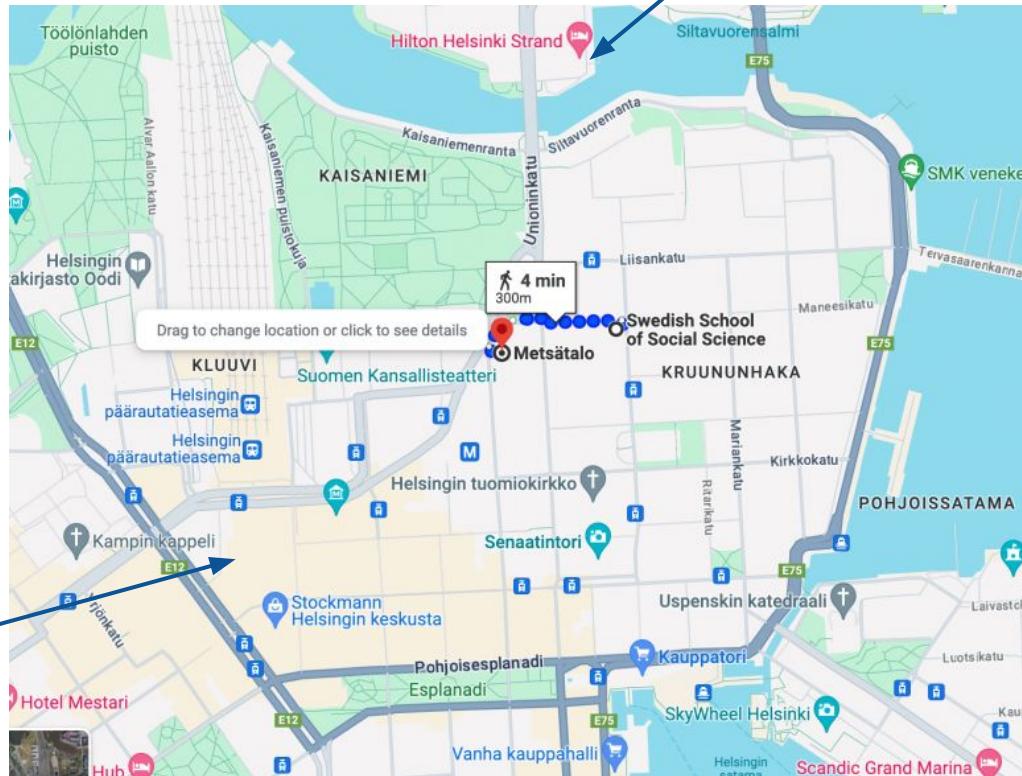
A stack of academic papers from the FoTRAN series, including titles such as "An Analysis of Encoder Representations in Transformer-Based Machine Translation", "Fixed Encoder Self-Attention Patterns in Transformer-Based Machine Translation", "On the differences between BERT and MT encoder spaces and how to address them in translation tasks", "Tracking the Traces of Passivization and Negation in Contextualized Representations", "A Closer Look at Parameter Contributions When Training Neural Language and Translation Models", and "Are Multilingual Neural Machine Translation Models Better at Capturing Linguistic Features?". The papers are from various journals and conferences, with authors like Alessandro Raganato, Jörg Tiedemann, and others.

Lunch:
Restaurant Bro

The logistics

- **Date:** Thursday, February 22, 2024
- **Place:** University of Helsinki, Central Campus
 - morning session: [Soc & Kom, room 210](#), Snellmaninkatu 12, Helsinki
 - afternoon session: [Metsätalo, room B214 \(hall 4\)](#), Unioninkatu 40, Helsinki

Dinner:
Restaurant Zetor



The Program

Morning coffee

- 10:00 – Welcome and a short background on the FoTran project
- 10:30 – [Alessandro Raganato](#) (University of Milano-Bicocca)
- 11:15 – [Marianna Apidianaki](#) (University of Pennsylvania)



Lunch Break

- 14:00 – [Vered Shwartz](#) (University of British Columbia)
- 15:30 – Poster/demo session with snacks and refreshments



Dinner

Tomorrow, Feb 23: FoTran PhD Defence – Aarne Talman

- **Place:** Room 303, Unioninkatu 33, Helsinki

